

71 BC

Caesar was 29

683 AUC
683 ✓

LUCULLUS annihilated the army of Mithridates
SPARTACUS revolted - crushed by
Consuls Pompey & Crassus

71BC

After Spartacus's gladiatorial revolt had been suppressed in 71 B.C., no less than 6,000 recaptured slaves were crucified on miles of crosses all along Rome's main highway, the Appian Way.

71 BC

SPARTACUS

Rebellion ended in agony
for 6,000 slaves crucified on the
Via Appia. Started in 73 BC.

Led by slave-gladiator Spartacus
an army of 100,000 runaway outfought
Roman forces for nearly 3 years.

Legionaries and their slaves
strung the captured along the 132-
mile route between Rome & Capua.

and left them to rot.

Spartacus was killed in battle

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71 BC

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71 BC

Revolt of slaves and gladiators
under SPARTACUS crushed
by consuls Pompey and Crassus.

71BC

Began in 73BC

Rebellion ended in agony as
6,000 slaves were crucified on
the Via Appia. Led by the
slave - gladiator SPARTACUS,
an army of 100,000 runaway
outfought Roman forces for
nearly 3 years. Legions
and their slaves among the
captured along the 132-mile

route between Rome and Capua -
and left them there to rest.

71 ± BC

Cicero was made military
tribune before 70 BC.

For 71 BC

The first proof he had of the people's goodwill
towards him was when he stood for the post
of military tribune at the same time as
GAIUS POPILIUS and came out above him
on the list

71 B C

After years of warfare SEXTILIUS
was basely assassinated and
then Pompey quickly reduced
Spain to obedience. On year 71 B C
he returned triumphantly
to Italy

71 BC

SPARTACUS

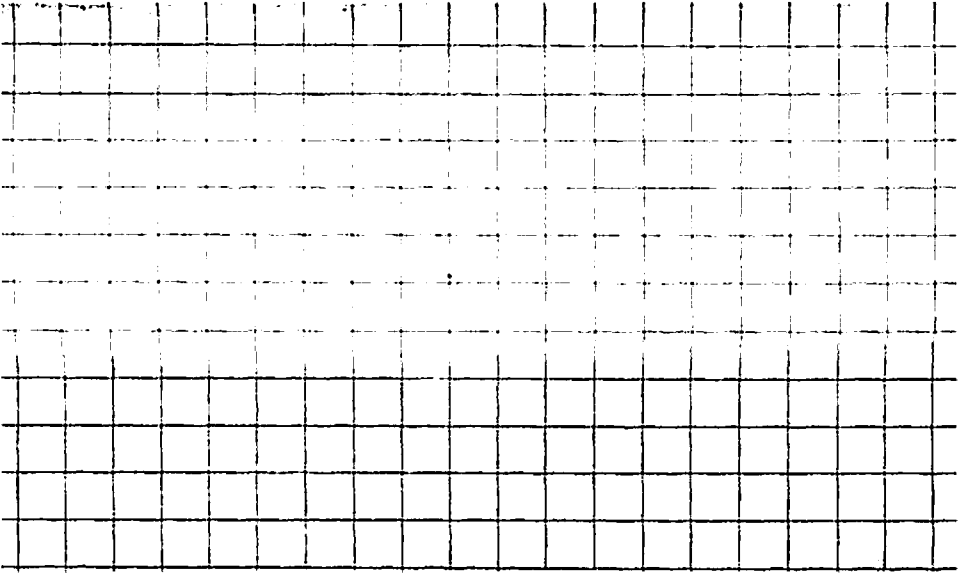
another threat to senatorial rule had appeared - a desperate slave revolt led by Spartacus, a trained gladiator. He had come from THRACE, and many of his followers were northerners. The cruelly oppressed slaves flocked to his standards and soon numbered 100,000 well-armed troops. SPARTACUS himself hoped to march north and cut his way through to home and freedom, but his followers preferred to loot Italy as bandits. This led to their destruction. The

Senate put CRASSUS, another lieutenant of Sulla, in command of six legions and he defeated the rebels after several hard fights. A remnant was destroyed by Pompey on his way back from Spain (71 BC)

78BC - 71BC

POMPEY

In 78BC, a rebellion against senatorial rule had to be put down, for SERTORIUS, a follower of Marius won control of Spain and built up a native army, with the idea of marching on Rome. POMPEY, a former lieutenant of SULLA, was sent to suppress this revolt against the Senate. SERTORIUS was slain by his associates and Pompey returned victorious (71BC)



71BC-66BC

LUCIUS LICINIUS LUCULLUS PONTICUS
c 110 BC - 56 BC

Roman general. He served in the Social War under SULLA, who made him his favorite. He fought in the East (87-85 BC), always loyal to Sulla, who made him curule aedile (79 BC) and praetor (78 BC). LUCULLUS was consul 74 BC and obtained for his proconsulship the province of CILICIA. With his colleague CAIUS AURELIUS COTTA, he went to the East to attack MITHRIDATES VI, who was advancing steadily through Asia Minor. Mithridates VI defeated COTTA, but LUCULLUS, camped behind the Pontic king, drew him out, (71 BC) and annihilated his army. MITHRIDATES

withdraw into PONTUS. The following year (70 BC)
LUCULLUS forced MITHRIDATES into ARMENIA, where
MITHRIDATES took refuge with KING TIGRANES.

LUCULLUS then applied himself to the establishment
of order in Asia, provoking great unpopularity in Rome
by reforming the provincial finances. POMPEY had
always been LUCULLUS' enemy, and now his party
joined with the capitalists in urging the recall of
LUCULLUS. They also sent out emissaries to stir up
discontent in LUCULLUS' army, which had never been
devoted to him. In 69 BC, LUCULLUS invaded ARMENIA
& took the capital, TIGRANOCERTA. This was the climax of his
career, for mutiny then became an almost daily occurrence in his
army. In 66 BC, he was recalled & POMPEY replaced him. LUCULLUS
retired to Rome. He kept out of state affairs & spent huge sums spending
his whole time & interviewing his estates.

71 BC

Caesar came out openly for
Pompey.

71 BC

POMPEY (106 BC - 48 BC)

Pompey was now 35 and already the veteran of many campaigns. Born of a rich equestrian family, he had won universal admiration by his courage and temperance, and his skill in every branch of sport and war. He had cleared Sicily and Africa of Sulla's enemies and by his victories and his pride had earned from the humorous dictator Sulla, the cognomen MAGNUS, the Great. He had achieved

71BC

ARIOVISTUS led 15,000 Germans into Gaul at the request of one Gallic tribe seeking assistance against another.

71 BC

Revolt led by Spartacus ^{d 71 BC}
one day in Rome some 6000
were crucified to celebrate the
victory after the revolt led by
Spartacus